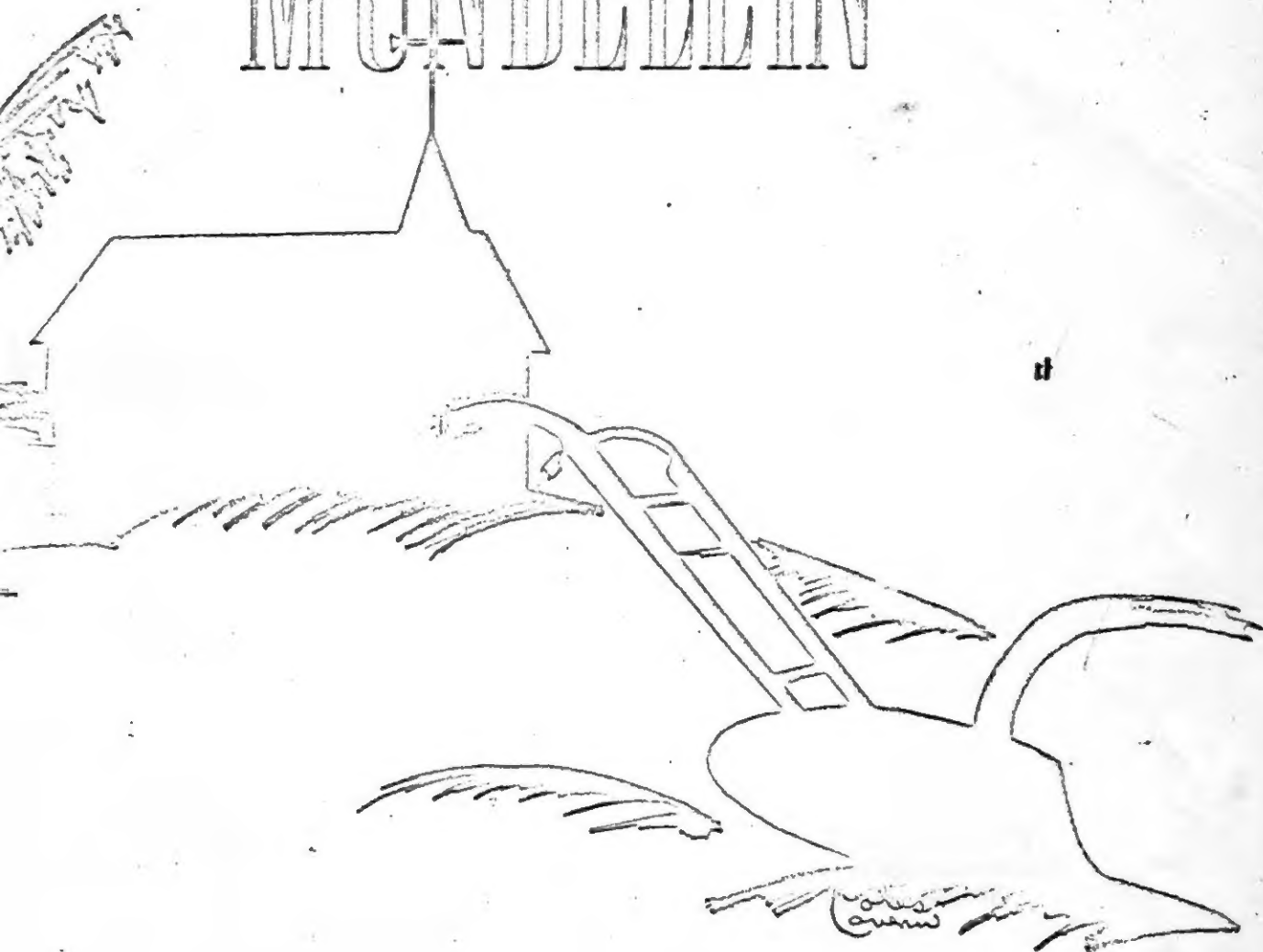


HISTORY OF MUNDELEIN



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HISTORY of MUNDELEIN
1800 - 1964

Class of Eight-one, 1963-64

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INTRODUCTION

Mundelein, that prosperous and thriving community in western Lake County, Illinois, is a fantastic village of changing names, boundaries, and moods. Mundelein has grown to be the fourth largest community in Lake County, with an unofficial population of 14,361.¹

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¹ Waukegan News Sun. "Sprightly Growth Puts Mundelein In Front", April 10, 1964.

EARLY HISTORY

The history of Mundelein is dotted with names of families and their estates. During the early 1800's, this area was part of the Illinois prairie which was inhabited by "Injuns". This portion of land was acquired from the Pottawatomie Indians, which occupied a camp at the south end of Diamond Lake,¹ through a treaty made with them by the United States Government in 1829. The terms, included in this treaty, stated that the Indians give up title to this land by February 21, 1835, but could remain in Illinois until August, 1836.²

Pioneers traveled through this territory during the 1830's. The pioneer movement temporarily ceased in 1832, when the wars of Chief Black Hawk occurred. During these battles the settlers went to Fort Clark or Fort Dearborn in Chicago. After the completion of these wars, the hardy pioneers set out again for the wild, unsettled land. An early settler, camping on the southwest shore of Diamond Lake, repeated this about the area:

"The prairie stretched out to the north, and it seemed desolated; a great flock of curlew(a bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, with a long slender, curved bill, longish legs, and a short tail, frequently moors and also seaside)was overhead. A wooden knoll provided a good campsite, others had used it before. The trees near the lake were pale yellow, hickery and sassafrass abounded, and the ground flowers and birds made spring very real."³

The first settler of what now is Mundelein was Peter Shaddle who came to Chicago from New Jersey, some time in 1834. Shaddle came to this area in 1835 and built a log cabin on his claim in the Spring. To show his ownership of the land, Shaddle had to live on it for at least a year. In 1836, Shaddle sold his claim to Solimen Norton. This cabin was situated on the site of the west building of the Sheldon School, now within the grounds of the St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary. The deed describes the land as being between that claimed by Elisha Clark on the west and Lewis Shank on the east.

¹Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

²Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

³Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

A trail, from the Des Plaines River to the west, went by the cabin. Later the trail was moved to the south and corduroy roads were built over the lowlands, which was swamp. This is now Rt. 176. The Nortons built a new house in 1836, which was later moved south to this road. Norton's state and county taxes in 1838 totaled \$1.92.

Solomon Norton was married in September, 1835, to Pauline Payne. Their wedding trip included the journey west in a covered wagon. Others of the party consisted of Mrs. Norton's brother, Alfred Payne, her sister Malinda. Malinda's husband, Hiram Clark and Hiram's brother, Elisha Clark and his wife. Practically all of the settlers came from Washington County, New York.¹ These settlers could be properly termed the real founders of this area.

Lewis G. Shank, who arrived in this area in 1835, as did the Norton expedition, settled around a little, but beautiful oak forest, now St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary. This community was named Mechanics Grove, because of the previous occupations of the English immigrants.

This community was located near the center of the new county of McHenry, which was erected from territory taken from Cook and La Salle counties by an act of the legislators of the State of Illinois in 1837. The first election of the new county, held on June 5, 1837, found three men from this area elected -- Charles Bartlett, from Diamond Lake and Solomon Norton as two of the three commissioners, and Lewis Schanck as treasurer.²

During the period of the next fifty years the great migration from New England and New York took place. Many settlers arrived in 1837, some of which include: Mrs. Mercy Hitchcock Payne, mother of the large Payne family, her sons, Stephen and Oliver, and the Ira Hardin family, who settled in Ivanhoe, all came in one trip. Oliver Payne, a carpenter and cabinet maker who erected many of the first buildings, suffered tragedy and grief when his wife and baby died five days after the long journey. The family group was completed in 1842, when Rev. Joseph Payne and Joshua Pelton, and his wife Esther Payne, arrived.³

¹ Community Protestant Church Historical Tiles.

² Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

³ Community Protestant Church Historical Tiles

The pioneers who first arrived in this area, found no roads, thus the settlers drove their ox teams over unfenced prairies. Wild deer, wolves, and other game roamed the prairies. A first-hand description of this country comes from Bishop Waugh in 1840. He described this land as such:

"vast tracts of prairie lands, where, frequently as far as the eye could discern, not a tree or even a bush could be seen. The entire country is covered with grass from six to ten inches high, interspread with a great variety of flowers of almost every hue..... The scarceness of wood and water, in my view, detracts much from the glory of this portion of the country."

The first settlers, however, found these prairies as excellent farm land, and in consequence they were prosperous farmers.¹

During the great migration westward, many other pioneers found themselves settling near Mechanics Grove. Among these early settlers included: William Fenwick, who built the first house in Fremont Township on the south bank of Diamond Lake in 1835; David Whitney, who settled in 1837 and found an Indian village on his homestead on the west bank of Diamond Lake; and Alexander Bilinski, who came in 1840 and soon built one of the first stores and taverns on the east side of Diamond Lake.

X As the community of Mechanics Grove grew in size, education and religion prospered. The first school in this community was built in 1837 at the corner of Routes 176 and 63,² and served eight grades. The first church in this vicinity commenced on February 20, 1838. This church was organized by sixteen people, who first met at Alfred and Mercy Payne's log cabin, midway on the road from Ivanhoe, to what now is Mundelein. Reverend John Blatchford, who came from Chicago, was the first pastor.

The original membership of sixteen adults, consisted of twelve from Hartford and Washington Count, New York. The sixteen organizers included: Hiram Clark, Elisha Clark, Oliver L. Payne, Cornelia A. Clark, Malinda Clark, Alfred Payne, Mary Payne, Ira Hardin, Phoebe Harden, Sarah Harden, Emeline A.

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¹Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

²"Welcome to Mundelein", Community Protestant Church, 1950.

Schanck, Matthew Hoffman, Lucy Hoffman, Pauline Norton, and Nancy Gridley.¹ They organized as Presbyterians, but were Congregational at heart. On April 20, 1840, they reorganized and joined the Elgin Congregational Association.

In 1847 this group erected a church in Burlington (Libertyville). A Mr. Wynkoops, who didn't think much of the Church, offered timber to the Church if they would come and get it and haul it across the Des Plaines River. The offer accepted, Hiram Clark with four yokes of oxen forded the river at Gurnee, hauled the lumber to the river, and with help, managed to get the timber across. More lumber was purchased in McHenry by Alfred Payne, who drove it through mud to get the timber to Burlington.

After occupying the church in Burlington, for a short time, they found the upkeep was too expensive. In consequence, the church was forced to sell the building, which was later occupied as the Libertyville town hall.²

Looking for a place of worship in 1847, the Church found refuge on the opposite corner of Alfred Payne's house. This cabin was owned by Oliver Hitchcock, brother of Mercy Payne. The building was not only to be used as a church, but also a school.³ In 1849 they built a new schoolhouse on the same corner, in which they held religious services till 1856. This building was known as the Mechanics School Presbyterian Church.

The name of the Church was changed to The First Congregational Church of Fremont on January 18, 1856. A new church was built in the summer at Deans Corners (Ivanhoe). This church was dedicated December 10, 1856, and the name was again changed to The Ivanhoe Congregational Church.⁴

As the great migration west preceeded, the pioneers engaged in numerous bouts with malaria, typhoid fever, and other diseases. Joshua Pelton, and two of his children in August of 1837, died of typhoid fever in one week. Esther Pelton, Joshua's wife, was left with one child Hannah. Esther, who then lived with the Norton family until she remarried in 1845, taught school. Her salary was \$6.00 a month. Quoting from her records of the summer of 1843: "Names of scholars living in Township 44, Range 10- Abigail Clark, Esther Clark, Hannah

¹History of Lake County, John J. Halsey, 1912.

²Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

³Community Protestant Church Historical Tiles

⁴Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

As the great migration continued through the 1840's, many pioneers arrived which had some influence to Mechanics Grove and the surrounding area. Among these were Charles Bartlett, who moved from Libertyville in about 1841 and purchased 200 acres on the west side of Diamond Lake, Curtis Wendan, who arrived in 1842 and later operated a store at Diamond Lake; R. Coudry, who settled north of Route 176 and west of Lake Street (Rt. 45) in Fremont in 1844; John Aynsley, a farmer who settled in Diamond Lake, and John Holcomb. Aynsley and Holcomb both arrived in this area in 1845.

During the 50's the migration continued to invade this area with the arrival of John Rouse in 1851; Evan Davis in 1853 and Ira B. Ray in the same year; Thomas Cooper in 1854; and John Allanson in 1859. William Calvin acquired land in Fremont where the Santa Maria Church now stands and Henry Vanphleu had a home on W. Maple (Rt. 176). J.S. Singer, son of Isaac Singer, the inventor of the sewing machine, purchased land east and north of Diamond Lake and built a magnificent mansion on the east bank of the lake. In 1870, this show place of Lake County, was valued at \$ 16, 000.

As the area around Diamond Lake became prosperous and populated, education and religion thrived. The portion of Diamond Lake, found in Libertyville Township, was included in school district number 4, which consisted of the present Hawthorn Farms and Diamond Lake to the Fremont line. School was conducted in homes until 1848, when a school was built by public subscription. Miss H. P. Bartlett was the first teacher.²

The first church in Diamond Lake was organized in 1858. Because the majority of the settlers in this region were from New England and New York, they represented several Evangelical denominations, but drew together to form Diamond Lake Free Church Society.³ The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to George and William Darby for \$ 969. 00, after Mr. and Mrs. William Fenwick donated the land.⁴

The end of the 1840's through to the 1850's the area of Mechanics Grove experienced many boundary changes. When township organization

¹ Community Protestant Church Historical Tiles

² Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

³ Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

⁴ Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

was established in 1849 in Lake County which was formed in 1839¹ and included this area, Mechanics Grove was divided into two townships. The dividing line is now Lake Street (Rt. 45) which divides the Township of Libertyville on the east and Fremont on the west.²

Mechanics Grove and the surrounding area grew larger in size as more families moved in. People living in Mechanics Grove went to get their mail in Libertyville, while as the growth spirit multiplied a postoffice was established in 1855 in Diamond Lake. The first postmaster was Samuel Stockwell, followed by William Darly, Levi Lebolt, Myron Moore, Curtis Wendan, C.A. Bilinski, Arthur Fleming, George Ost and Sophia Ost. With the advent of Rural Free Delivery, this post office was closed in 1862 and mail was sent to Rockefeller (Mechanics Grove).³ A Diamond Lake School was organized in 1847.⁴

During 1843, the Diamond Lake settlers met to discuss what action should they take in consequence to William Miller's of New England, prediction that the world would end sometime around March 21, 1843. They, though were not alarmed over this issue and the question of slavery and abolition was discussed. Many residents felt strong against slavery and were determined to do something to help the slaves.⁴ Their contribution was the use of the church attic as a station for the underground railroad to Canada.

As the Civil War broke out, many Lake Countians volunteered for service. Many men originally from the Mechanics Grove are enlisted, some of which are included on the Chart below:

NAME	Yr. ENLISTMENT	RANK	UNIT	Yr. DISMISSED
G. H. Bartlett	*	1st Lieutenant	Co. I, 15th Vol.	1866
G. H. Brown	1863	*	17th Ill. Cav.	1865
E. C. Warrington	1861	1st Lieutenant	Co. C 96th Vol.	1865
J. Whitney	1864	*	8th Ill. Vol.	1865
W. Butterfield	*	*	Co. G 96th. IUI	*
L. Flagler	1862	*	Co. G 96th IUI	1865
J. E. Norton	1861	*	15th U. I. Co. I	1862
				(Death)

*Information not found

¹Reference and Year Book, Lake County, Illinois, 1963-64.

²Chamber of Commerce, "Welcome to Mundelein", 1960.

³Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

⁴"Diamond Lake Church Founders Hide Slaves", 100 Year History. 1858-1958, Diamond Lake Church, October 9, 1958.

The period pre Civil War and Post Civil War was dominated in this area by important names. Two of these family names were Holcomb and Rouse.

HOLCOMB FAMILY

The original member of this clan, who was responsible for bringing the Holcomb name into this area, was John Holcomb. Holcomb was born in Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, New York, on April 21, 1816¹ and came to Illinois at the age of seventeen in 1837. He bought a farm about five miles from Wheaton, but sold it in 1845. Then in 1845, he came to Lake County and Mechanics Grove, purchasing 240 acres for which he paid the government \$7.00 an acre.² He also purchased other land in 1845 from Eliza Clark.³

Holcomb married Miss Birdith Dush in 1845⁴ in Du Page County.⁵ They had five children: Henry, Clarence, Amelia, James and Horace, the latter passing away at the age of eight.⁶

John Holcomb was an educated man and his children received a good religious and academic education.⁷ One of the earliest prayer meetings held in Lake County was held in Holcomb's house, and his Christianity was a part of his daily life.⁸

The Holcomb children receiving a fine education, helped make the family prosperous. Amelia Holcomb, John's daughter, started to teach school at the age of sixteen years old. She received her education at the Mechanics Grove District School and at Northwestern University in Evanston. She graduated in 1866, with a B.A. degree. She taught in Lake County for a little while, then at Goshen, Indiana for two years, back to Lake County until 1875, then to Chicago till 1887. In Chicago she was principal at Lake View High School.

In September 1887, Amelia, (called Milly), with her parents help, established a private school, the Rockefeller Classical Institute for boys and girls. The first classroom for this institute was above Mason's Drug Store. (corner of Park and Seymour). The next year a schoolhouse was built on the corner of what now is Rt. 45 and 176.⁹

Amelia was born in Naperville in Du Page County on September 20, 1845 and came to Lake County a few months later. She died

¹Mrs. Lillian A. Ross, "Life of the Holcomb Family" .

²Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein"

³"Happy Birthday, Were 50" Independent Register, July 16, 1959.

⁴Risa Geary's Report "Mundelein"

⁵Lillian A. Ross "Life of the Holcomb Family", Independent Register
Dec. 5, 1955.

December 20, 1893 at the age of 48 years, 2 months and 22 days.^{1 9}

James Holcomb born in 1854, married Mrs. Emma Anderson, a teacher at Amelia Holcomb's school. After she passed away, James married Miss Rebecca Carson of Boscobel, Wisconsin in 1889.² Miss Carson came also from the hardy courageous pioneer stock, for her grandmother was forced to fight Indians, and Rebecca was the grandniece of Kit Carson, the famed Western Scout and Indian fighter.³ James died in 1917.

The Holcomb family was probably responsible for bringing the first railroad into this area, the Wisconsin Central Railroad, (Soo Line) in 1885. Holcomb donated twenty acres of land⁴ to the railroad which ran from Schlesengerville, Wisconsin to Chicago. As the new station was built, the town name of "Holcomb" was posted.⁵ This name though, didn't last long as the name of the village changed to "Rockefeller." This occurred, probably at the suggestion of the railroad officials, who thought that more benefits might be attained.⁶

Aside from this reason, "Holcomb" was changed to "Rockefeller" because there was also another town in Illinois called Holcomb. The name of Rockefeller came from William Rockefeller, brother of oil tycoon John D., who was a stockholder in this railroad.⁷

As legend goes, William Rockefeller rode through this village on the company's inaugural train ride. Informed that this train was to pass through the town named in his honor, Rockefeller told the conductor to stop the train at the Rockefeller station. As the train arrived, Rockefeller got off, looked up and down the tracks, saw almost nothing, climbed back on the train. This was the last heard from him.⁸

Other than the name of the village changing, numerous other changes occurred. The Holcombs, in 1886, erected a new subdivision from their 300 acres, extending from Lake Street on the west to Morris

¹"Obituary of Amelia Holcomb", Independent Register, Dec. 22, 1893.

²Lillian A. Ross "The Life of the Holcomb Family", Independent Register, October 9, 1952.

³"Obituary of Rebecca Holcomb", Independent Register, Feb. 14, 1957

⁴"Mundelein-Fascinating Past, Promising Future", Independent Register, August 15, 1963.

⁵Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein" FREMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT
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⁶Ibid

⁷"Mundelein, Fascinating Past, Promising Future", Independent Register, August 15, 1963.

⁸Ibid

LAKE COILL.





ROUSE FAMILY

Another important family, other than the Holcomb's, was the Rouses. John and Matilda Rouse moved here from England in 1848, right after their marriage.¹ John was twenty years of age while Matilda was seventeen.² They purchased government land at \$ 1.00 per acre³ and eventually acquired over 580 acres of land and 80 acres of water, all within the present boundaries of Mundelein.⁴ (See Map C showing of portion of Rockefeller). At first they plowed the land with oxen, but later used horses. They hauled their produce forty miles to market in Chicago.

John and Matilda had nine children and, as the family increased, they purchased most of Diamond Lake, which joined their property. The Rouse family, having inherited a large sum of money from Matilda's half-brother, built a house near Lake Street (Rt. 45). It was considered one of the finest houses of its time. To make way for the National Tea Company store, a few years ago, this house was burned down.⁵

John J. Rouse Jr., the son of John Rouse, served as one of the earliest postmasters of the newly erected postoffice in Rockefeller,⁶ located in what is now Yopp's Super Mart. The building was owned by Wm. Knigge and was used as a general store.⁷ The postoffice was established in February 12, 1887, and the first postmaster was Fred Moses, followed by John J. Rouse on December 23, 1887, Wm. Knigge on July 17, 1887, again Rouse on November 20, 1893 and Wm. Knigge repeating on January 21, 1898.⁸

The son of John J. Rouse Jr., Robert F. Rouse, was known as "Mr. Mundelein". He was a member of the village board when the town

¹Risa Geary's Report, "Mundelein".

²Ruth Hodge, "Ruth Hodge Writes About the Rouses-Rays" Independent Register, January 4, 1956.

³Risa Geary's Report, "Mundelein".

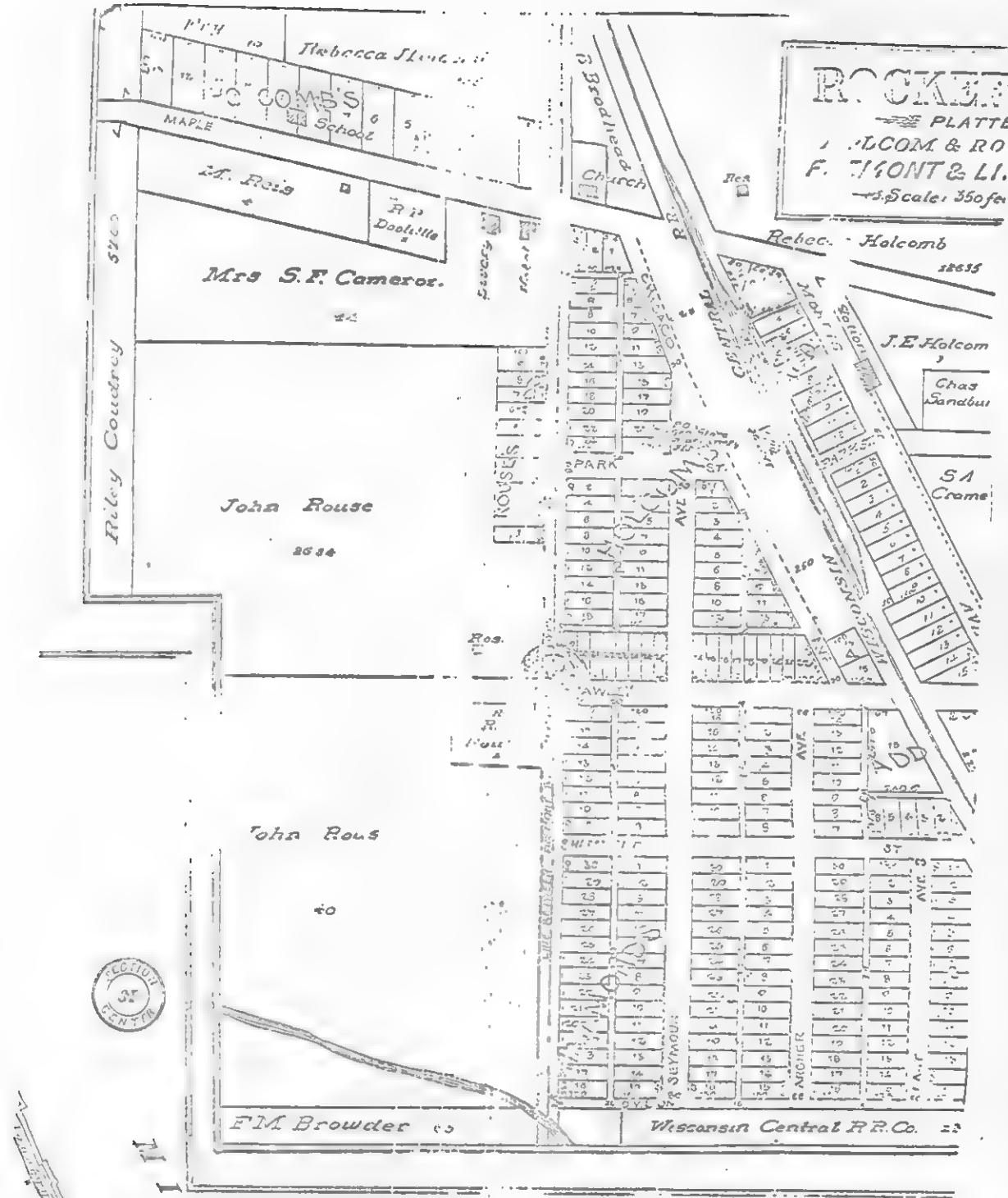
⁴Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

⁵Risa Geary's Report, "Mundelein".

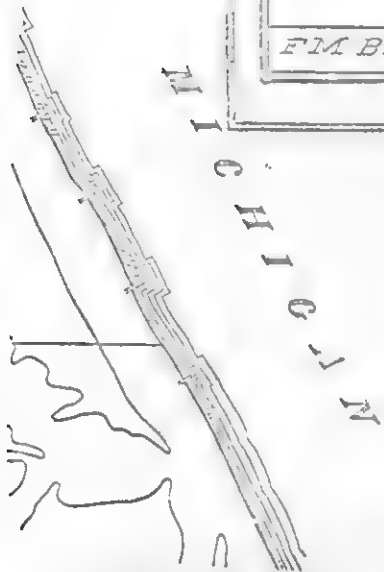
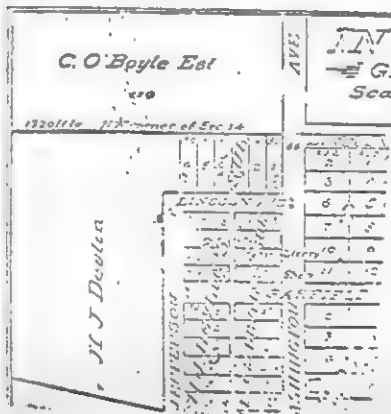
⁶Gordon Rays' Report, "Mundelein".

⁷"Fifty Years of Progress Proves All is Not in Vain as Village Prospers", Mundelein Mirror, July 16, 1959.

⁸Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".



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incorporated in 1909, mayor in 1917 - 19 and again in 1921 - 45. He was one of the founders of the Community Protestant Church¹ and the First National Bank of Mundelein. He also founded the A. B. C. Sales and Service, which was a bottled gas and appliance service, and he owned the first oil burner in this village. He was born in 1874, on his father's farm on what now is Lake Street in Lakewood Heights and died at the age of eighty two in 1956.²

The period which consisted of the turn of the century found Rockefeller growing in number and education. As the population increased, Lincoln School was established in 1894 on Maple Avenue. (Rt. 170) This was only the first part of the building that now stands, which then was only two rooms. In 1925, two more rooms were added.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad began shipping quantities of milk and grain daily. A grain, feed, and lumber company was established in 1889 by John H. Cronkite, a member of the Congregational Church of Rockefeller who married in December of 1872 to Henrietta Aynsley, daughter of John Aynsley.

A vital store in those times in which Rockefeller was missing was the saloon. By a provision of the deed of John Holcomb, bars or saloons were prohibited.

The town of Rockefeller had a special column in the Lake County Independent. Here are some items which appeared in this column.....

May 1884: "A. M. Beasley has finished shearing sheep and most of his men have returned to their homes. Parties from Chicago brought an entire flock of about 1200 sheep from Mr. Beasley and drove them to the city."

May 1884: "Tony King has bought the tools and rented the Cronkite Blacksmith Shop."

May 1884: "The J. Holcomb residence narrowly escaped burning. May caught fire from sparks from an engine. Timely help and strenuous efforts by the neighbors stopped it in time. Only damage was a wheel burned on the wagon."

¹Risa Geary's Report, "Mundelein".

²"R. F. Rouse, Leader and Pioneer, Dies", Independent Register, August 23, 1956.

August 3, 1894: "Our village narrowly escaped destructive fire. A spark fell through the floor of the Van Horn Blacksmith Shop and the fire got into the walls but by the combined efforts of the townspeople it was extinguished."

August 3, 1894: "The people of Rockefeller and vicinity expect soon to commence the erection of a new school building (Lincoln School). Three thousand dollars have been appropriated by the district as a limit to be used in the building. The site is just west of the Will Porteous lots on Maple Avenue."

September, 1894: "Will Znigge having purchased a hearse is prepared to conduct funerals as well as serve as undertaker."

November 12, 1894: "The fall term of the Mechanics Grove School has ended. Miss Julia Harden closed her school at Gilmer last week. Our new school (Lincoln) is nearly completed."¹

Diamond Lake during the turn of the century was growing also. In 1900, Diamond Lake had a Methodist Church, a general store, a cheese and butter factory, and some other stores. The E. J. and E. Railroad traveled through this area. One of the earliest attempts of robbery happened on September 14, 1900, when Frank Cronkhite found a burglar in his office of his shop. No money or anything was stolen, though.

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¹ Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

SHELDON HURST BUSINESS SCHOOL

The Sheldon Hurst business school, founded on an ethical basis, began in Chicago in 1902.¹ Arthur T. Sheldon was the founder of this unique institute. He was a man of unusual talents being a dreamer, a visionary and an idealist. He began his career as a school teacher in Michigan and later became a book salesman. By means of this work he paid his way through college and earned a law degree. He then worked for the Werner Company book publishers in Chicago, only to be raised to the branch manager. While engaged in the publishing business, he conceived the idea of a correspondence school to teach salesmen.

Sheldon was married in 1895, to Miss Anna Griffiths of Kingston, New York. It was probably the financial help of his wife's family that enabled him to launch his school. Then in 1902, he rented a small room from the Werner Company and with a part time stenographer, he began the advertising campaign for "The Sheldon School".

In 1908 Sheldon moved the book and magazine department to Libertyville, where he rented the second floor of Shancks Hardware Store. Here the lesson papers and magazines were printed. His fondest dream, though, was to establish a commercial university in the country. He visualized a huge campus where his employees would build their homes close to their work and where, in time, retired salesmen would build and spend their declining years about their "alma mater."

The ideal place, for Sheldon's visions, was the wooded area west of Libertyville and adjoining the village of Rockefeller. This was the spot which was originally Mechanics Grove.

Sheldon in 1909 purchased the former Shanck and Norton farms in that area and later parts of the Holcomb property. In all, this totaled about 600 acres. There was a small but deep pond on the Norton place, having an outlet through a ravine on the Schanck land, which connected it with Butler Lake. Sheldon built an earthen dam across the ravine and created a beautiful spring fed lake about a mile long. A road was built around the lake and Sheldon made other improvements in the area,

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¹ Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

such as, keeping the woodlands as a natural park.

A house on the premises was remodeled and became Sheldon's residence. He brought Arthur Koon here to operate the farm and to train and sell saddle horses.

The first building of the Sheldon School was completed in 1910. It was a modern, two story, red brick structure, which contained the offices and became the headquarters of the school. In March 1910, Sheldon moved his operation to his new location.

Sheldon started his school as a means to teach a higher quality of salesmanship, but adopted its methods to the promotion of ideas as well as the actual selling of commodities. Articles in magazines printed by the school and lectures, imposed that the students build themselves mentally, morally and physically.¹

When the school was completed in 1910, twenty-three business men from Mexico, Germany and all sections of the country attended. During the summer months of the following year one hundred students came from the Chatauqua Assembly,² where Sheldon and other staff lectured.

Sheldon School had a slogan which was "Ability, Reliability, Energy and Action." The initials of this slogan spelled "Area" and it was this name he proposed that the village officials of Rockefeller adopt for that town. The village was quite willing to make the change since the school had brought in a large number of people. The population was nearing 600 people. Sheldon named the lake in which he dammed "Lake Eara", which meant the same as "Area" except for the reshuffling of the letters.

As the school continued to prosper Sheldon brought many people from Chicago to work, most of which elected to live in Libertyville or "Area". He, also, gave employment to women, one of which in particular, Elsie Ball, who wrote much of the lesson material. She signed her work L. C. Ball so that her readers never suspected that they were the works of a woman. Sheldon's chief assistant was Arthur Newcomb, former secretary of J. Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion.

¹"Sheldon Corresponding School was Founded by an Idealist", Independent Register, Feb. 13, 1964.

²Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

As years passed by, the cost of maintaining the idealistic program of Sheldon took a lot of money. He tried unsuccessfully to sell some land for homesites, and in the process of financing with outside capital. Sheldon lost control of the university and had to relinquish his position as its head. A new management tried to carry on, only for it to end in failure.

The school deteriorated and the old staff disintergrated. The remains were moved back to Chicago, where after a few years it was liquidated.

The property was sold to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, and the Church spent millions of dollars on the buildings and landscaping and have converted Sheldon's dream into the beautiful campus of the St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary. Now only two buildings, the office and the press, are the remains of the Sheldon School.¹

¹"Sheldon Correspondence School Founded by an Idealist"
Independent Register, Feb. 13, 1964.

INCORPORATION

The initial feeling of incorporation of this area, then named Rockefeller, was in 1909, only for the organizers to find too few population¹ (the necessary population was probably 300²) with the proposed village limits.

The group of organizers, not easily defeated, approached a group from the shores of Diamond Lake, offering to make a deal. If the Diamond Lake people would come in the incorporation, they could later back out if desired. George M. Ray, the spokesman³ for the Diamond Lakers and his group agreed under those terms³ and on January 25, 1909, the vote occurred. There was still opposition to the proposition, but the affirmative won the election by a vote of 55 to 22, and Rockefeller became a legally incorporated village. The boundaries of the village included both sides of Lake Street as far south as Diamond Lake.⁴

The first meeting of the temporary Board of Trustees was held at the office of S. L. Tripp on March 2, 1909 at 7:30 P.M. These trustees included: Tripp, R. F. Rouse, Tom Russell, Wm. Nehorlick, Mr. Burdick and Paul Ray. S. L. Tripp was unanimously elected president of the board.

The second meeting again was at Tripp's office on March 15, 1909. President Tripp made the following appointments to standing committees: Finance Committee - Burdick, Russell, Rouse; Street, Alley and Sidewalk Committee - Russell, Rouse, Nehorlick; License Committee - Ray, Russell, Rouse and Water Committee - Nehorlick, Burdick and Ray.⁵

The first election in the new village was held on April 1909. A. L. Tripp was elected president and R. F. Rouse, Wm Nehorlick,

¹"Fifty Years of Progress Proves All Is Not in Vain as Village Prospers", Mundelein Mirror, July 16, 1959.

²Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

³"Fifty Years of Progress Proves All Is Not in Vain as Village Prospers", Mundelein Mirror, July 16, 1959.

⁴Gordon Ray's Report "Mundelein"

⁵"Fifty Years of Progress Proves All Is Not in Vain as Village Prospers", Mundelein Mirror, July 16, 1959.

Harry T. Rouse, Tom Russell, Paul Ray and Emmett Bilinski as trustees, Ben H. Miller was hired as the village attorney for \$ 175.00 per year and the group rented McBride Hall for their meetings at 50¢ per meeting.

On May 24, 1909, Mr. Miller brought the board the request of Mr. Sheldon to change the name of the village of "Rockefeller" to "Area". July 12, was set as the public hearing to consider Sheldon's request and a petition against the change of names was presented with twenty-nine names. After discussion the trustees voted unanimously for the change and "Area" (the initials of Sheldon's School), official replaced Rockefeller as the name of the village.

June of 1909 found the village facing a suit for damages when J.W. Cooper, accompanied by his horse and buggy, were blown off the bridge into the outlet of Diamond Lake. The suit was later dropped. Irving Payne in July, asked permission to erect a pole line for electricity from the C.M. and R.R. along Morris and Park avenues to his residence in Norton's subdivision.

In August 1909, A. J. King was hired as the first Marshall of Rockefeller. In October, bids were received for construction of a village hall. The bids included: \$ 643.00 from E. McDonald, \$ 644.00 from the Bram Brothers, and \$ 723.61 from W.D. Porteous. E. McDonald was awarded the contract. October, 1910, after the building was completed, a bill for furnishings was allowed which included: two cuspidors - 35¢, stove pipe - 55¢, six inch damper - 10¢ and six inch elbow - 20¢.

The village still intact, as the Diamond Lake group choose to remain incorporated, for this meant running water, inside bathrooms, etc, which prospered their business which consisted of mainly resort, held its second election in 1911. The results included: R. A. Smith elected President and E. O. Wells, George Thatcher, Fred Gosswiller, H. A. Watson, Herman Zerson and R. F. Rouse as trustees.

In 1917, R. F. Rouse was elected village president, an office he held with the exception of one term for the next twenty eight years. No other person ever worked as hard or sacrificed as much as Mr. Rouse did for the village of Mundelein.¹ A chart listing the village

FREMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT
470 North Lake Street
Mundelein, Illinois 60060

¹

Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

presidents and the name of this town in which they were president is listed below:

VILLAGE PRESIDENTS NAME	NAME OF TOWN	YEARS
S. L. Tripp	Rockefeller	1909-11
R. A. Smith	Area	1911-13
H. A. Watson	Area	1913-17
R. F. Rouse	Area	1917-19
T. Russell	Area	1919-21
R. F. Rouse	Mundelein	1921-45
E. H. Gleason Sr.	Mundelein	1945-53
John J. Noel	Mundelein	1953-

In 1918 the Village Board hired John Dietz as Marshall and Street Commissioner for a salary of \$ 60 per month.¹

Village Presidents Cont.

Richard Foss

Maurice Noll

Collin McRae

Marilyn Sindles

¹ Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

INSULL PERIOD

The 1920's brought Samuel Insull, a Chicago and Libertyville utilities magnate into the village of Area. He adopted this area (Mundelein) as a ideal town site for commuters and made numerous changes to this village. He liked the geographical location of this village and began development at the end of the Old North Shore Line.

Insull was owner of the Chicago Milwaukee Electric Railroad and he constructed the Skokie Valley route (North Shore Line) from Evanston to Mundelein. On completion of this high speed route on June 5, 1926, a special train operated carrying the Libertyville-Mundelein Real Estate Board and Village Officials. This was the first train to travel over this great new system.

Insull purchased many acres of land in Mundelein and developed the majority of it into subdivisions, which included Lakewood Heights and a subdivision in the vicinity of the North Shore Station. Insull put in many concrete streets, and miles of sewers and water lines. Hawley avenue was opened across the Soo Line and was paved four and six lanes wide from Lake Street to Rt. 176, with Insull's help. It is also believed that Insull had some influence in locating the new Village Hall on Hawley, in spite of the results of a referendum when the inhabitants favored a site on Seymour Avenue. The referendum occurred in 1928, which asked for \$ 36,000.00 to build a new Village Hall. This was passed by a vote of 213 to 94. The dedication ceremony was performed on July 2, 1929, with R. J. Lyons acting as M. C. and Samuel Insull giving the address.

The North Shore Line depot commenced to be built on March 11, 1926, as Mayor R. F. Rouse dug the first shovel of dirt. This was built on Prospect and McKinley at the end of the new Skokie Valley Line. Now, with the North Shore quitting business, this building is used as a recreational center.

The prosperity of the village seemed to deteriorate as the stock market crash in 1929 occurred, followed by the depressing thirties. Mundelein kept its bank open, though there was little use for it. Insull

deserted the area, his real estate offices closed, his new homes stood empty, and his subdivisions grew with weeds while his commuters ceased to commute. Village revenue stopped, street lights turned off and all services curtailed. Relief rolls and W.P.A. projects increased. The community not only suffered economically during the thirties, but physically as well. ¹

¹Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

SEMINARY

As the Sheldon School failed, the Archdiocese of Chicago purchased the property to develop it into a seminary. Work was started in 1922, under the direction of Cardinal George William Mundelein.¹ Mundelein before advising the work of the seminary, was the Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn, then on December 9, 1915, was appointed Archbishop of Chicago. This made Mundelein the youngest Archbishop in the world.

Before Cardinal Mundelein began the development of the seminary he built the Quigly Memorial Seminary in Chicago. This, as was the new seminary, called the St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary, was thought to be the largest of its kind in the world.

The St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary was completed in 1926 and served as a location for the XXVII International Eucharistic Congress. This was the first of its kind to be held in the United States and the places involved were Chicago and Mundelein. The Congress opened on Sunday, June 20, 1926, in Chicago with religious demonstrations occurring. To climax the Congress, the Eucharistic procession traveled to Mundelein on Thursday, June 24. This area was chosen to be the site of the Seminary and the location was geographically and transportation wise, easy to reach from all parts of the country. It was also thought that this area had a limitless possibilities for industry and a residential area.²

An estimated half of a million people came to Mundelein from all parts of the world as the close of the Congress occurred. This is an account of the day by R. F. Rouse:

"I was the only man who had permission to go on the Seminary grounds with a car. I had a seven passenger sedan and I kept hauling aged priests and nuns to the Congress. I guess some of them wouldn't have made it otherwise."

The Independent Register of June 26, 1926 read:

¹ Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

² XXVIII International Eucharistic Congress, Copyright 1926.

"Local and Lake County residents witnessed the worst traffic jam in history Thursday night when a half million pilgrims from Eucharistic Congress swarmed from the gates of the St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary and virtually fought their way to the loading platforms where the special trains were waiting to carry them back to their homes."

"To complicate matters further one of the worst rain and hail storms of the year occurred that day."

"Other reports tell of pilgrims having to walk as far as Lake Bluff in the rain to get transportation."¹

The story of how the name of Area was changed to Mundelein is that on December 10, 1924, two representatives of the Soo Line presented plans to the Village Board for changing the name of their station from Area to "Mundelein". After some discussion, it was moved by H. A. Watson and seconded by Gordon Ray to permit the Soo Line to make the change. The motion was carried and it was voted unanimously to make "Mundelein" the official name of the village.

On December 16, 1924, Father Wolf was present at the board meeting and stated that Cardinal Mundelein had offered to present the Village with a fire truck in appreciation of the honor bestowed on him in naming the Village, Mundelein. This offer was readily accepted.

The 1930's included bank robberies and hazardous weather conditions. On April 3, 1931, bandits robbed the Village bank and on January 30, 1932, they came back for a repeat performance, this time spending the night with the Motts.

Diamond Lake reached its lowest level on record in 1934, with the lack of rainfall. This saw hundreds of dollars damage to farm and garden crops in Mundelein.

In February, 1936, Mundelein and the surrounding area was hit with a terrible snow storm with low temperatures. The North Shore Line called this the worst winter in the history with drifts from one to

¹"Mundelein Fascinating Past, Promising Future", Independent Register, August 15, 1963.

three hundred feet long and eight to ten feet deep.

July 2, 1936, found Mundelein hit by a cloud burst which caused flood totaling damages of near one million dollars. Division Street was a river and Route 45 was closed for two days at Division. Row boats were the only means of transportation from which residents on low ground could move.

Also in 1936, Dick Lyons of Mundelein lost his race for United States Senator. In 1939, the Village's only industry, the shoe factory, closed its doors.¹

During the 1940's religious education increased. In 1944, a new church was organized and built on land donated by Mrs. George Brainerd and Mr. George Meyer. The actual cost of the building was to be \$ 75,000.²

The St. Andrews Lutheran Church was organized in 1946, by the families of Carl Marquardt, Robert Polz, Paul Sitz and Arthur Zollick.³ They held services at the Village Hall and Lincoln and Washington Schools until 1953, when a church was built and dedicated.⁴

In 1946, a community fire house was built by a volunteer force of twenty-five men who served the Mundelein, Diamond Lake and Countryside area. This organization protected the area against fire and accidents and had two modern fire engines and a rescue truck. This organization was not supported by taxes and the men financed and helped to build the community fire house. The fire chief in 1946 was Lloyd Keine.

The half way point of the century in 1950, found Mundelein growing in industry. Industries included: Klorwren Incorporated, printers of cellophane and forming paper cartons, Masbell Corporation, which manufactured control valves for the refrigeration and air conditioning industries, Sparkler Manufacturing Company, makers of filters of all kinds, and Callaghan and Company, which are law book publishers.⁵

Through the 50's and early 60's up to the present time, Mundelein was and is progressing and multiplying to a great extent. The population increase from 1930 to 1956 is shown on the chart on the next page:

¹Gordon Ray's Report, "Mundelein".

²Files of the Community Protestant Church

³Files of the St. Andrews Lutheran Church

⁴Risa Geary's Report, "Mundelein".

⁵"Welcome to Mundelein", Community Protestant Church, 1950.

YEAR	POPULATION	PERCENT OF INCREASE ²⁵
1930	1,011	31.4
1940	1,328	-
1950	3,186	140.0
1956	6,500	50.0

Some vital and interesting statistics of Mundelein include: the average age of a person is 23.4 years of age compared to the state average of 32.7; 5.6 of the population are over the age of 65, while 8.7 of the states population is over 65; the average income is \$ 4,545. which compares favorably with the \$ 3,327 average for the states urban population. These figures show that the people of Mundelein are fairly young and rather wealthy.¹

¹ "Here Why Mundelein Gets Bigger", Independent Register, November 29, 1956.

LAND USE

The topography of this area is mostly made up of clay and loam, between 700 - 750 feet above sea level. In 1960, out of about 1,900 acres of land, 1,000 has been developed or 60% - 65% of the area of Mundelein. In 1959, 11% of the land is used for residential use, 3% for commercial use, 1% for industry (this figure has increased recently), 12% - 13% for public use, 20% of the land is transmissionable, and the remainder of the land is vacant used for agriculture or just open.¹

Mundelein's water system is supplied by seven wells with a capacity of 3 1/2 million gallons per day and storage capacity for 1,600,00 gallons. It has its own municipal sewer system, both storm and sanitary and treatment plant.

Current Mundelein major industries include: Ball Brothers Co., Potlatch Forest Inc., Ridgecraft Corp., Hubbell Corp., Americana Interstate Corp., Callaghan and Co., Chesire Inc., Clare Ceramic Inc., Decoral Inc., J. E. Hoffman and Co. and Don Hough Inc.²

As the Village of Mundelein continues to prosper the outlook is very encouraging. The expansion of industry and other developments have made Mundelein a village where youth and industry have a future. Calculated estimates place the 1970 population figure at more than 22,000. As the village expands, Insull's dream of 35,000 may yet come true.

¹"Planning the Enviroment", Lake County Files, Waukegan Library.

²"Sprightly Growth Puts Mundelein In Front", Waukegan News Sun, April 10, 1964.

The poem on this page summarizes the changing names of the
Village of Mundelein:

Our Town
by Marie Hendee

One thing about this burg of ours
I do not understand
Altho this town's had lots of names
Not one of them will stand.
As Holcomb's Corner first 'twas known
Till when the road went thru
William Rockefeller saw that sign
And vowed it would not do.
He said, he thot his name the best
None with it could compare
And on the station door one day
We found it painted there.
Well, Rockefeller green and thrived
And then a stranger came
Tofounda correspondence school
But he did not like our name.
He had a name he thot was fit
"Twas spelled Area
Each letter stood for a slogan word
At least that's what they say.
A for Reliability so 'tis said
Reliability next
Endurance in a chosen course
And Action was the text.
The town of AREA ran its course
And then a Cardinal came
He saw our beautiful grove and said,
"I want to buy that same
A school for priests has been my dream
It would be a keen delight
To build it here among these trees
This is a beautiful site."
He gathered money near and far
And all his plans he made.
The site was bought
The work was done
Just as the Cardinal bade.
The work went on for many years
It really made our town
We have a beautiful college
For the lads of cap and gown
At last, one day a whisper came
It would please the Father so
If Mundelein became our name
Let's try to make it go.

So, once again the knell was rung
AREA was blotted out
And Mundelein upon the breeze
Its banners waved about.
We had a celebration
To mark the change of name
And the Cardinal voiced his pleasure
And wished to show the same.
So, he bought a fire engine
The best that he could buy
To give us all protection
If matches flared too high.
And then he had a Congress grand
Invited all the world.
The crowd flocked in from dawn 'til dark
Altho the raindrops swirled.
And now, at last, we are on the map
For wander where'you will
If you but mention whence you came
They answer with this spiel
"Mundelein - I know that town
I never shall forget
The swell parade I saw that day
And boy-did I get wet."

LOCH LOMOND-SUBDIVISION of MUNDELEIN

Originally belonging to the Osborns, the Loch Lomond area was known as Spruce Farm. That region was used as a forest retreat because of its thickly wooded area and abundance of small animals until it was sold to Arthur T. McIntosh, the head of a large land developing company. He purchased it in 1954, divided the area into subdivisions, and layed out streets, lots, and left an area open for a private park.

Loch Lomond, at that time, was a swampy marsh land, and in order to improve it for living, McIntosh spent \$85,000 and built an earthen dam designed to hold the water into the lake area. With the improvement of the lake Loch Lomond became a nice place for homes. The McIntosh company sold out areas of land to private builders or building firms. But the houses constructed had to meet certain codes which McIntosh had.

Homes in Loch Lomond were furnished with water from various pumps located on the property. The village of Mundelein needed water for its increasing population. At that time, though, Loch Lomond was not part of the village and so the village had no legal right to the water. In August 1960, by popular vote, Loch Lomond was annexed to Mundelein. The village would get to use Loch Lomond's water in return for putting sewers in for the property owners of Loch Lomond.

Before Loch Lomond became a part of the village of Mundelein the residents living there got police protection from the county and the Countryside Fire Department provided the fire protection. After it was annexed to Mundelein it came under village or local protection.

The lake which has been built up into a popular beach area for the owners is fed water by two main methods. The first is by springs of natural water found in the lake area, and the second is from drainage off the land.

LochLomond is exclusive and the property owners owned the lake and parks. The property owners elect an association which runs affairs and controls the beach. Taxes on the lake are paid by the owners and are

used for the top-heap of the 1 men, & 3.

Each floor has come for from a farm area and still has
left to go in building, and becoming a better residential area.

CREDIT

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STATISTICS

Below are important, vital and interesting statistics on the Village of Mundelein. (from the Summary of Economic Characteristics, for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10,000 or More; 1960-Waukegan News Sun Files)

FAMILY INCOME		\$6000 to \$6999	13
All Families	2418	\$7000 to \$9999	8
Under \$1,000	25	\$10000 and over	
\$1000 to \$1,999	33	Median income	\$1436
\$2000 to \$2999	8		
\$3000 to \$3999	62	Weeks Worked	
\$4000 to \$4,999	110	Total persons who worked	
\$5000 to \$5999	282	in 1959	3803
\$6000 to \$6999	397	50 to 52 weeks	2437
\$7000 to \$7999	371	48 to 49 weeks	227
\$8000 to \$8999	413	40 to 47 weeks	305
\$9000 to \$9999	144	27 to 39 weeks	309
\$10000 to \$14999	452	14 to 26 weeks	230
\$15000 to \$24999	117	13 weeks or less	295
\$25000 and Over	4		
Median Income: Families	\$7787	Median earnings of selected	
Unrelated Individuals		Occupation Groups	
Families and Unrel. indiv.	\$7581	Male, Total with earnings	\$6637
		Professional, Mgr.al &	
Husband-Wife Families, Head an Earner		Kindred wks.	7804
Two children under 18	504	Craftsmen, Foremen and	
Median Income	\$7657	Kindred wks.	6792
		Operatives and Kindred wk.	6347
		Laborers, except farm	
INCOME OF PERSONS		and mine	....
Male, Total	2921	Female total with earnings	2591
Total with income	2709	Clerical and kindred workers	3065
\$1 to \$499 or loss	91	Operatives and Kindred wk.	....
\$500 to \$999	69	Type of Income	
\$1000 to \$1499	45	Number of recipients	4172
\$1500 to \$1999	46	Mean income	4878
\$2000 to \$2499	20	Wages or salary	
\$2500 to \$2999	25	Number of recipients	3600
\$3000 to \$3499	52	Mean Income	5066
\$3500 to \$3999	66	Self-Employment income.	275
\$4000 to \$4499	91	Mean Income	\$5199
\$4500 to \$4999	107	Race	
\$5000 to \$5999	470	Male	5299
\$6000 to \$6999	522	White	5286
\$7000 to \$9999	849	Negro	....
\$10000 and over	256	Indian	4
Median Income	\$6522	Japanese	7
		Chinese	....
Female, Total	2977	Filipino	1
Total with income	1463	Other Races	1
\$1 to \$499 or loss	402	Female	5227
\$500 to \$999	224	White	5214
\$1000 to \$1499	121	Negro	1
\$1500 to \$1999	132	Indian	2
\$2000 to \$2499	103	Japanese	9
\$2500 to \$2999	95	Chinese	....
\$3000 to \$3499	96	Filipino	....
\$3500 to \$3999	60	Other Races	1
\$4000 to \$4499	99		
\$4500 to \$4999	53		
\$5000 to \$5999	57		

Statistics (continued)

Other professional, etc. salaried	35
Self employed	....
Farmers and farm mgrs.	....
Mgrs. officials, & propr's exc. farm	25
Salaried	12
Self-employed retail trade	13
Other than retail trade	....
Clerical and kindred workers	435
Secretaries, steno., & typists	130
Other clerical workers	305
Sales workers	67
Retail trade	63
Other than retail trade	4
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	4
Operatives and kindred workers	93
Durable goods manf.	51
Nondurable goods manf.	25
Nonmanufacturing ind.	17
Private household workers	35
Service workers, except private household	124
Waiters, bartenders, cooks and counter wks.	60
Other service wks.	..64
Farm laborers and farm foremen	4
Laborers except farm & mine	4
Occupation not reported	12
CLASS OF WORKERS	
Male, employed in agriculture	11
Private wage & salary workers	4
Government works.	....
Self-employed wks.	7
Unpaid family wks.	....
Female employed in agr.	....
Private wage & salary wks.	....
Government wks.	....
Self-employed wks.	....
Unpaid family workers	....
Male employed in non agr. industries	2426
Private wage & salary wks.	2066
Government wks.	199
Self employed wks.	157
Unpaid family wks.	4
Female employed in nonagr. ind.	933
Private wage & salary wks.	767
Government workers	125

Self employed wks.	16
Unpaid family workers	25
POPULATION	
Population in housing units 1960	10972
per occupied unit	4.4
Owner	4.5
Renter	3.9
Population in dwelling units 1950	....
Per occupied unit	....
All occupied units	2500
PERSONS	
Owner occupied	2150
1 person	63
2 person	231
3 person	315
4 persons	527
5 persons	482
6 persons	273
7 persons	143
8 persons or more	117
Median	4.4
Rented occupied	350
1 person	19
2 persons	73
3 persons	72
4 persons	61
5 persons	44
6 persons	52
7 persons	21
8 persons or more	8
Median	3.7
PERSONS PER ROOM	
Owner occupied	2150
0.50 or less	359
0.51 to 1.00	1341
1.01 or more	450
Rented occupied	350
0.50 or less	63
0.51 to 1.00	210
1.01 or more	77
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner occupied	2150
1959 to March 1960	252
1958...	282
1954 to 1957	1067
1940 to 1953	486
1939 or earlier	63
Renter occupied	350
1959 to March 1960	201
1958	77
1954 to 1957	39
1940 to 1953	21
1939 or earlier	12

Statistics (continued)

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 14 yr. and over	2886
Single	480
Married	2340
Percent Married	81.1
Separated	12
Widowed	50
Divorced	16
Female 14 yrs. and over	3012
Single	392
Married	2364
Percent Married	78.5
Separated	15
Widowed	217
Divorced	39

Nonwhite

Male 14 yr and over	6
Single	1
Married	5
Percent married	....
Separated	....
Widowed	....
Divorced	....
Female 14 yrs and over	12
Single	2
Married	10
Percent married	....
Separated	....
Widowed	....
Divorced	....

HOUSEHOLDS

Total population	10526
In households	10498
Head of Household	2500
Head of primary family	2405
Primary individual	95
Wife of head	2284
Child under 18 of head	5065
Other relative of head	548
nonrelative of head	101
In group quarters	28
Inmate of institution	11
Other	17
Population per household	4.20

Nonwhite

Total population	26
In households	26
Head of household	5
Head of primary family	.....
Wife of head	10
Child under 18 of head	1
Other relative of head	1
Nonrelative of head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Inmate of institution	.....
Other	.....
Population per household	.....

OCCUPATION

Male employed	2437
Professional, Technical and kindred workers	321
Engineers Technical	66
Medical & other health workers	
salaried	13
self-empl.	16
Teachers, elementary & secondary schools	7
Other professional, etc.	
salaried	204
Self employed	15
Farmers and Farm mgr.	....
Mgr. officials & proprs	
exc. farm	302
Salaried	242
Self employed retail trade.	44
Other than retail trade	16
Clerical & kindred workers	193
Sales workers	230
Retail trade	84
Other than retail trade	146
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	688
Construction craftsmen	179
Foremen (N.E.C)	88
Mechanics & repairmen	157
Metal craftsmen,	
except mechanics	93
Other craftsmen	171
Operatives and kindred wks.	405
Drivers & deliverymen	163
Other operatives etc. dur.	
goods mfg.	122
Nondur. goods mfg.	24
Nonmfg. industries	96
Private household workers	....
Service workers except	
private household	94
Protective service workers	35
Waiters, bartenders, cooks	
& counter wks.	20
Other service workers	39
Farm laborers and farm	
foremen	....
Laborers, except farm and mine	91
Construction	53
Manufacturing	....
Other Industries	38
Occupation not reported	113
Female Employed	933
Professional, technical & kindred wks.	134
Medical & other health	
workers: salaried	23
Self-empl	....
Teachers, elementary & secondary schools	76

Statistics (continued)

Renter occupied	350
1959 to March 1960	201
1958	77
1954 to 1957	39
1940 to 1953	21
1939 or earlier	12

VALUE	
Owner occupied	2137
Less than \$5000	...
\$5000 to 7400	25
\$7500 to \$9900	32
\$10000 to \$12400	108
\$12500 to \$14900	242
\$15000 to \$19900	1391
\$20000 to \$24000	273
\$25000 or more	66
Median	17500

Vacant available for sale	69
Median price asked dollars....	

GROSS RENT	
Renter occupied	350
Less than \$20	...
\$20 to \$39	...
\$40 to \$59	...
\$60 to \$79	17
\$80 to \$99	60
\$100 to \$119	59
\$120 or more	192
No cash rent	19
Median dollars	129

CONTRACT RENT	
Renter occupied	331
Median	103
Vacant available for rent	27
Median rent asked dollars	

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	
Total enrolled 5 to 34 yrs.	
old	3104
Kindergarten	259
Public	229
Elementary (5 to 8 yrs)	2309
Public	1528
High School(1 to 4 yrs)	502
Public	472
College	34

Number enrolled in school by age	
5 & 6 yrs. old	543
7 to 13 yrs. old	1974
14 & 15 yrs. old	261
16 & 17 yrs. old	242
18 & 19 yrs. old	45
20 & 21 yrs. old	4
22 to 24 yrs. old	7
25 to 34 yrs. old	28

Percent enrolled in school by age

5 & 6 yrs. old	71.0
7 to 13 yrs. old	99.2
14 & 15 yrs old	94.6
16 & 17 yrs. old	90.0
18 & 19 yrs. old	....
20 & 21 yrs. old	....
22 to 24 yrs old	3.3
25 to 34 yrs. old	1.6

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	
Male, 25 yrs old and over	2421
No school yrs. completed	8
Elementary 1 to 4 yrs.	23
5 and 6 yrs.	29
7 yrs.	70
8 yrs.	287
High School 1 to 3 yrs.	556
4 years	794
College 1 to 3 yrs	364
4 yrs or more	290

Median school yrs. completed	12.3
Female 25 yrs old & over	2450
No school years completed	13
Elementary 1 to 4 yrs	22
5 & 6 yrs.	54
7 yrs.	55
8 yrs.	324
High school 1 to 3 yrs	508
4 yrs.	1082
College 1 to 3 yrs.	246
4 yrs or more	146

Median school years completed	12.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
Male 14 yrs old & over	2921
Labor force	2568
Armed forces	74
Civilian labor force	2494
Employed	

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